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UABLE MEDICINE. Cough Drops

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SCIENCE RELIGION Lolumbian Sta

Vol. III.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1824.

No. 14.

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Profits of the work sacred to the cause of man. Gospel.

Communication.

BENEVOLENCE.

We often discover a singular disagreent between the professions and actions of Very few, especially in religion, live aises, and the hearing of the word; but we see him negligent of these duties, we ve good evidence that he is not sincere in wine things, and of giving salutary ad-ce; yet, by continuing in his evil courses, hteousness. When we hear persons exsame time, observe them to be inattent. That benevolence is of a very torpid these bold assertions as the mere effusions ture which does not impel to action. It of malignity and slander. like that of those who say to the naked d destitute of daily food, depart in peace, is objected to us by Socinians, is objected to

There is danger of falling into the exeme of making a kind of parade in doing od. Acts of beneficence may be splenin their appearance and extensive in eir operations, yet originated by no be-oming motive. Under this class, we may nominate those deeds of benevolence, good of the soul. That sympathy which aches no farther than to the animal feel- ful, and more happy." gs, may exert a powerful influence in ousing the attention to the distresses of irs of time are to those of eteraity. Exhristians, lest they join in aiding benevoolent designs mercly because it is fashionble, and that they may be seen of men. Inless their hearts are affected, all that

hey may do is but an outward show.
We may conclude that the combination of earnest desire for the happiness of the oul, and of constant labour for the advanceunion of sentiment and practice we correspondence of this kind is observade in all those who have essentially improved the condition of the human family. The seal of Howard, whom some would fain beieve to have been actuated by principles irespective of the Gospel, was animated by rue dignity, breathing after holiness, while extending his hand for the relief of the aved; and who was more abundant in laours for their spiritual good? In like manhave been richly supplied with sanctifying grace. That zeal which is according to knowledge is the effervescence of love;

"Be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always bounding in the work of the Lord," is the exhortation of an inspired Apostle. That he Christian should be constant in the service of the Redcemer, is an essential qualification. The pleasure derived from contributing to the spiritual prosperity of others is durable in its nature. It will not only cause men to embrace the opportunities of doing good which are presented to them unsought, but will also urge them to explore those fields of benevolent exertion which lave never before been traversed. Projects which are adopted for the diffusion of hapmess, and are soon suffered to fail, exhibit the appearance of having been started more

to view the most wretchedness. He unis intimately connected, and will not be unmindful of the facilities which are afforded him for doing good by local circumstances; but those regions of the moral waste which contain the greatest number of the distressed, exercise the most imperious claims upon his benevolent regards. Hence the pleasure which he enjoys in communicating happiness to others, is not confined by provincial tempts to impart spiritual blessings to the millions of miserable beings in foreign lands, justly assume the character of benevolent, as established on the broad basis of the Gos-pel? "The field is the world." In conemplating the properties of true benevowe are lead to entertain sentiments of it, the most interesting and grand; its design is the good of the immortal soul; its objects comprehend the whole family of

Theological.

From Andrew Fuller's "Calvinistic and Sociaisn System Compared."

On the tendency of the different systems, to promote happiness, or cheerfulness of mind. CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

Nothing is more common with our oppoto their acknowledged principles. It is nents, than to represent the Calvinistic syssy for one to talk of the pleasure he tem as gloomy; as leading to melancholy es in prayer, the celebration of God's and misery. Our ideas of God, of sin, and of future punishment, they say, must necessarily depress our minds. Dr. Priestley, as we have seen already, reckons Unitarians "more cheerful" than Trinitarians. Nor hat he affirms. A wicked man is some-nes capable of talking very rationally on is this all. It has even been asserted that the tendency of our principles is to promote "moral turpitude, melancholy, and despair; makes it manifest that he is not a lover of and that the suicide practised among the nteousness. When we hear persons ex-ssing a deep concern, that the blessings of be traced to this doctrine." This is cervation may be shared by others, and, at tainly carrying matters to a great height. It might be worth while, however, for those to every measure adapted to promote who advance such things as these, to make great purpose, we infer that their good what they affirm, if they be able. Till arts are not duly impressed with the sub-that be done, candour itself must consider

ye warmed, and be ye filled, yet "give religion itself by Unbelievers. Lord Shaftsm not those things which are needful to bury observes "there is a melancholy which accompanies all enthusiasm;" which, from his pen, is only another name for Christianity. To the same purpose Mr. Hume asserts, "there is a gloom and melancholy re-markable in all devout people." If these

It is some consolation, however, that what

writers had formed a comparison between Deists and Atheists on the one side, and devout Christians on the other, they would hich are performed without reference to have said of the former, as Dr. Priestley says of Unitarians, "they are more cheer-

It is granted, that the system we adopt, has nothing in it adapted to promote the hap hers, but those who are interested for piness of those who persist in enmity against e spiritual welfare of mankind, regard God, and in a rejection of our Lord Jesus men are at war with God, we do not know me caution is requisite on the part of of any evangelical promise that is calculated to make them happy. This, perhaps, with some may be a considerable ground of objection to our views of things; but, then, such objection must equally stand against the Scriptures themselves; since the lan-guage to ungodly men is, "be ye afflicted, and mourn, and weep." All the prophets and ministers of the word were, in effect, nent of this object, is only entitled to commanded to say to the wicked, IT SHALL he appellation of benevolence. From such BE ILL WITH RIM. This, with us, is one considerable objection against the doctrine nay anticipate the most pleasing results. of "the final salvation of all men;" a doctrine much circulated of late, and generally embraced by Socinian writers. Supposing it were a truth, it must be of such a kind as is adapted to comfort mankind in sin. It is good news: but it is to the impenitent and unbelieving, even those who live and the sinner; with him that sweareth, as ove to souls. If we look into his private die such; which is a characteristic so sincharacter, we behold the Christian in his gular, that I question if any thing can be them serene; and enables them to pursue true dignity, breathing after holiness, while found in the Bible to resemble it. If our the studies of philosophy, or the avocations views of things be but adapted to encourage of life, with composure. This appears to captives. The heart's desire and prayer of sinners to return to God by Jesus Christ; if be the summary of they wish to escape Paul for Israel, was, that they might be they afford strong consolation to those who be so of all others, if they wish to escape their censure. For if any one pretends to sinners to return to God by Jesus Christ; if be the summit of their happiness; and must have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope their censure. For if any one pretends to set before them; and if sobriety, righteous- happiness of a superior kind, they will reher those who have been most active, and ness, and godliness, here meet with the proach him as an enthusiast. A writer in and dured hardness as good soldiers of Christ, most powerful motives; this is all that the London Review, observes, concerning the late President Edwards; "From the Scriptures themselves propose.

y love are we "prepared unto every good happiness, to which men in general are greatly addicted; namely, that which consists in self-deceit, and levity of spirit. There is a kind of cheerfulness like that of a tradesman, who avoids looking into his accounts lest they should disturb his peace, and render him unhappy. This, indeed, is from a desire of making an ostentatious dis-from a desire of making an ostentatious dis-play, than of effecting any permanent good. The movers of such schemes endure for a while, but when tribulation or persecution arises, they are offended. Not a few of this description seem to be ranked among the opposers of the plans for the universal ex-tension of the Gospel, which have been set om foot of late years.

Instead of con-sidering mankind as lost sinners, exposed to everlasting destruction; they love to re-present them simply as creatures, as the children of God, and to suppose that, having

The attention of the Christian philan- in general more virtue than vice, they have worked himself into a persuasion that no seturned to nothing to fear; or if, in a few instances, it rious apprehensions were to be entertained, the persuasion of their fellow citizens, that that portion of mankind which holds out be otherwise, still they have no reason to either concerning himself, or any of his fel- walls are of small use to a city defended by doubtedly will strive to be instrumental in things, to be sure, make people cheerial; greater degree of calmness than his com- Hence the surprising ardour which anima benefiting the souls of those with whom he but it is with the cheerfulness of a wicked panions; but considerate people would nei- ed all the states of Greece to imitate the man. It is just as wicked men would have it. It is no wonder that persons of "no religion. and who lean to a life of dissipation, should be the first to embrace these principles." They are such as must needs suit them: especially if we add, what Dr. Priestley inculcates in his sermon on the death of Mr. Robinson, "that it is not necessary to dwell! in our thoughts upon death and futurity, lest limits. Can those who are adverse to at- it should interrupt the business of life, and cause us to live in perpetual bondage." We hope it is no disparagement of the Calvinistic doctrine, that it disclaims the promoting of all such cheerfulness as this. That cheerfulness which is damped by thoughts of death and futurity, is, at best, mere natural joy. It has no virtue in it; nay, in many cases, it is positively vicious, and founded in self-deception. It is nothing better than the laughter of a fool. It may blaze awhile, in the bosoms of the dissipatonce awakened to just reflection, it will expire "like the crackling of thorns under a

> There is also a kind of happiness which some persons enjoy, in treating the most serious and important subjects with levity; making them the subjects of jest, and trying their skill in disputing upon them; which is frequently called pleasantry, good-nature, and the like. A cheerfulness of this kind in Oliver Cromwell is praised by Mr. Lindsey, and represented as an excellency "of which the gloomy bigot is utterly incapa-Pleasantry, on some occasions, and to a certain degree, is natural, and allowable; but if sporting with sacred things must

> go by that name, let me be called "a gloomy bigot," rather than indulge it. Once more: It is allowed that the system we embrace, has a tendency on various ocour opponents. While they reject the doctrine of atonement by the cross of Christ, they have not that glass in which to discern its malignity, which others have. There to do so a thousand times. There is a plealy incapable. The tears of her that wept, abundantly greater satisfaction than the unfeeling calm of the Pharisee, who stood by making his ill-natured reflections upon her

If our views of things have no tendency to promote solid, holy, heavenly joy; joy that fits true Christians for the proper business of this world, and the blessedness of that which is to come; we will acknowledge it a presumption against them. If, on the other hand, they can be proved to possess such a tendency, and that in a much greater degree than the opposite scheme, it will e body, as inferior to the soul as the af- Christ, as the only way of salvation. While be a considerable argument in their favour.

Let us examine this matter a little closer. The utmost happiness to which the Socinian scheme pretends, consists in calmness of mind, like that of a philosopher contemplating the works of creation. The friends of that scheme conceive of man, as a good kind of being, and suppose there is a greater proportion of virtue in the world than vice, and that things, upon the whole, are getting better still, and so tending to happiness. They suppose there is little or no breach between God and men; nothing but what may be made up by repentance, a repentance without much pain of mind, and without any atoning Saviour-that God being the benevolent father of his rational offspring, will not be strict to mark iniquity; and that, as his benevolence is infinite, all will be well at last; "As with the good, so with with him that feareth an oath," this makes Our system, it is granted, is not adapted account given of him, he appears to have to promote that kind of cheerfulness and been a very reputable, good, and pious man, according to his views and feelings in religious matters : which those of different seatiments, and cooler sensations, will not fail to consider as all wild ecstasy, rapture, and enthusiasm."

The tendency of any system to promote calmness, is nothing at all in its fayour, any the cheerfulness of a great part of mankind; further than such calmness can be proved to who shun the light lest it should disturb be virtuous. But this must be determined their repose, and interrupt their present pur-suits. They try to persuade themselves that they shall have peace, though they that they shall have peace, though they tion. If, indeed, there be no breach between combatants, or contend in the race; they add drunkenness to thirst; and there are God and men; if all be right on our part as even reckoned it glorious to share in the exnot wanting preachers who afford them as—well as his, and just as it should be; then ercises, and meritorious to carry away the established laws of the sistance in the dangerous delusion. The it becomes us to be calm and thankful: but.

be afraid of endless punishment. These low convicts. Such a person might enjoy a ther admire his mode of thinking, nor envy his imaginary felicity.

Calmness and serenity of mind may arise from ignorance of ourselves, and from the want of a principle of true religion. While Paul was ignorant of his true character, he was calm and easy, or, as he expresses it, "alive without the law;" but "when the commandment came" in its spirituality and authority, "sin revived and he died." The authority, "sin revived and he died." The was their design to prepare the youth for Pharisee who was whole in his own esteem, the profession of arms; to confirm their and needed no physician; was abundantly more calm than the Publican, who smote upon his breast, and cried, "God be mer-ciful to me, a sinner!" While any man is destitute of a principle of true religion, the strong man armed keepeth the house, and tory. the goods are in peace; and while things are thus he will be a stranger to all those holy mournings which abound in the Psalms of David, and to those inward conflicts beed and the secure; but, if the sinner be tween flesh and spirit described in the writ-once awakened to just reflection, it will exings of Paul. And, knowing nothing of such things himself, he will be apt to think meany of those who do; to deride them as enthusiasts, to reproach them with gloominess, and to boast of his own insensibility, under the names of calmness and cheerful-

of mind of which our opponents boast, to be on the side of virtue; still it is a cold and introduced; and, perhaps, none are calcuinsipid kind of happiness, compared with lated to leave a deeper impression on the that which is produced by the doctrine of Christian's mind, or excite a stronger and salvation through the atoning blood of Christ. more salutary influence on his actions. One great source of happiness is contrast. Dr. Priestley has proved, what, indeed, is evident from universal experience, "that the recollection of past troubles, after a certain interval, becomes highly pleasurable, and is a pleasure of a very durable kind." On this principle he undertakes to casions to promote sorrow of heart. Our prove the infinite benevolence of the Deity, notions of the evil of sin exceed those of even in his so ordering things, that a mix-our opponents. While they reject the docof man. On the same principle may be proved, if I mistake not, the superiority of the Calvinistic system to that of the Sociare times in which we remember Calvary, and weep on account of that for which our Redeemer died. But so far are we from the true, are affecting. It is affecting to think, honour, to the depth of apostacy and infasure in the very pains of godly sorrow, of my-that he is now an enemy to God, and acwhich the light-minded speculatist is utter- tually lies under his awful and just displeasure, exposed to everlasting misery-that, and washed her Saviour's feet, afforded notwithstanding all this, a ransom is found to deliver him from going down to the pit -that God so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son to become a sacrifice for sin, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life—that the issue of Christ's death is not left at an uncertainty, nor the invitations of his gospel subject to universal rejection; but an effec- joined continence. tual provision is made in the general plan of ple for himself-that they, who were under peace with God-that aliens and outcasts are now beneath them, and that everlasting say, supposing them to be true, are undoubt-

cold, uninteresting, and insipid. We read of "joy and peace in believing" of "joy unspeakable, and full of glory."
Those who adopt the Calvinistic doctrine their own lost condition as sinners, are prepared to imbibe the joy of the gospel; supposing it to exhibit a great salvation, through he atonement of a great Saviour, to which others, of opposite sentiments, must of necessity be strangers. The Pharisees, who tion, like the elder son in the parable, instead just proceedings of the games. of rejoicing at the good news of salvation to the chief of sinners, were disgusted at it; and this will ever be the case with all who, like the Pharisees, are whole in their own eyes, so whole as to think they need no phy-

Scripture kliustrations.

From Paxton's Illustrations.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE FROM THE PUBLIC GAMES IN GREECE.

ancients in honour of their gods; and were celebrated with that view by the most polished and enlightened nations of antiquity. lished and enlightened nations of antiquity. than a combatant in the public games of The most renowned heroes, legislators, and Greece, who disregards the established prize. The victors were crowned with a games. sistance in the dangerous delusion. The doctrine of human depravity, or sinners bedoctrine of human depravity, or sinners bedoctrine of human depravity, or sinners bedoctrine of human depravity, or sinners bedoctrines us to feel action under the curse of the law; and of their exposedness to everlasting punishment; are the doctrines supposed to lead us to melancholy; and we may fairly conclude, that the opposites to these doctrines are at the bottom of the cheerfulness of which our opponents boast. Instead of considering mankind as lost sinners, exposed to everlasting destruction; they love to represent them simply as creatures, as the children of God, and to suppose that, having the first of the comes us to be calm and thankful; but, if the comes us to feel accordingly. If we have offended God, we ought to bewail our transgressions, and be sorry for our sin; and if the offence be great, we ought to be deeply affected with it. It would be thought very improper for a convict, a little before the time appointed for his execution, instead of considering mankind as lost sinners, exposed to everlasting destruction; they love to represent them simply as creatures, as the children of God, and to suppose that, having wreath of laurel in presence of their coun-

men of such tried courage and ability ancient heroes, and encircle their brows with wreaths, which rendered them still more the objects of admiration or envy to succeeding times, than the victories they

view than veneration for the mighty dead or the gratification of ambition, or vanity; it health; to improve their strength, their vigour, and activity; to inure them to fatigue; and to render them intrepid in close fight, where, in the infancy of the art of war, muscular force commonly decided the vic-

This statement accounts for the striking allusions which the apostle Paul makes in his epistles to these celebrated exercises. Such references were calculated to touch the heart of a Greek, and of every one familiarly acquainted with them, in the liveliest manner, as well as to place before the eye of his mind the most glowing and correct images of spiritual and divine things. No passages in the nervous and eloquent epistles from the pen of Paul, have been more admired by critics and expositors, Supposing the calmness and cheerfulness even in modern times, than those into which some allusion to these agonistic exercises is

Certain persons were appointed to take care that all things were done according to custom, to decide controversies that happened amongst the antagonists, and to adjudge the prize to the victor. Some eminent writers are of opinion, that Christ is called the "author and finisher of faith," in allusion to these judges. "Thus," says Mr. Dunlop, "he eases us of our burdens, animates our faintness, retards the progress of our enemies, and at length will, with his own hand, set upon our heads that beautiful diadem which he hath purchased with his own blood."

Redeemer died. But so far are we from that man, originally pure, should have fall-that man, originally pure, should have fall-from their earliest years the academies on this manner once, we could wish on from the height of righteousness and maintained for that purpose at the public maintained for the public maintained Those who were designed for the profesexpense. In these places, they were exercised under the direction of different masters, who employed the most effectual methods to inure their bodies for the fatigues of the public games, and to form them for the combats. The regimen to which they submitted was very hard and severe. At first, they had no other nourishment than dried figs, nuts, soft cheese, and a gross heavy sort of bread called was: they were absolutely forbid the use of wine, and en-

> When they proposed to contend in the redemption, that he shall see of the travail Olympian games, they were obliged to reof his soul, and be satisfied—that the Holy pair to the public gymnasium at Elis, ten Spirit is given to renew and sanctify a peo- months before the solemnity, where they prepared themselves by continual exercises condemnation and wrath, being justified by No man that had omitted to present him-faith in the righteousness of Jesus, have self at the appointed time, was allowed to put in for any of the prizes; nor were the are become the sons and daughters of the accustomed rewards of victory given to such Lord God Almighty-that everlasting arms persons, if by any means they insinuated themselves, and overcame their antagonists; glory is before them. These sentiments, I nor would any apology, though seemingly ever so reasonable, serve to excuse their edly affecting. The Socinian system, sup- absence. No person that was himself a noposing it were true, compared with this, is torious criminal, or nearly related to one, was permitted to contend. Further, to prevent underhand dealings, if any person was convicted of bribing his adversary, a severe Those who adopt the Calvinistic doctrine fine was laid upon him; nor was this alone of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and of thought a sufficient guard against unfair contracts and unjust practices, but the contenders were obliged to swear they had spent ten whole months in preparatory exercises; and besides all this, they, their fa thers, and their brethren, took a solemn oath, that they would not by any sinister or unthought well of their character and condi- lawful means, endeavour to stop the fair and

The spiritual contest, in which all true Christians aim at obtaining a heavenly crown, has its rules also, devised and en acted by infinite wisdom and goodness, which require implicit and exact submission, which neither yield to times nor circumstances, but maintain their supreme authority, from age to age, uninterrupted and unimpaired. The combatant who violates these rules forfeits the prize, and is driven from the field with indelible disgrace, and consigned to everlasting wo. Hence the great apostle of the Gentiles, exhorts his son Timothy, attickly to charrye the precents of the divisor strictly to observe the precepts of the divine rule, the rule of his conduct in the hand of Games and combats were instituted by the the Mediator, without which, he can no acients in honour of their gods; and were more hope to obtain the approbation of God, and the possession of the heavenly crown, rules, can hope to receive from the hands

part of this verse Doddridge renders, "lest after having served as an herald I should be disapproved; and says in a note," thought it of importance to retain the primitive sense of these gymnastic expressions. It is well known to those who are at all acquainted with the original, that the word ungueas, means to discharge the office of a herald, whose business it was to proclaim the conditions of the games, and display the prizes, to awaken the emulation and resolution of those who were to contend in them. But the apostle intimates, that there was this peculiar circumstance attending the Christian contest, that the person who proclaimed its laws and rewards to others, was also to engage himself; and that there would be a peculiar infamy and misery in his miscarrying. Adoximos, which we render castaway, signifies one who is disapproved by the judge of the games, as not having fairly deserved the prize.

The rule which the apostle applies to himself, he extends in another passage to all the members of the Christian church; all without exception must lead a soher and penitent life; "those who strive for the mastery are temperate in all things: now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." Tertullian uses the same thought to encourage the martyrs. He makes a comparison from what the hopes of victory made the athletæ endure. He repeats the severe and painful exercises they were obliged to undergo; the continual anguish and constraint in which they passed the best years of their lives; and the voluntary privation which they imposed on themselves, of all that was most affecting and grateful to their passions.

In order to attain the greater agility and dexterity, it was usual for those who intended to box in the games, to exercise their arms with the gauntlet on, when they had no antagonist near them, and this was called ozionaxia, in which a man would of course beat the air. In the foot race, the ranged themselves in a line, after having drawn lots for their places. While they waited the signal to start, they practised, by way of prelude, various motions to awaken their activity, and to keep their limbs pliable, and in a right temper. They kept them-selves breathing by small leaps, and making little excursions, which were a kind of trial of their speed and agility; in such exercises, they might be said with great propriety to run uncertainly, towards no particular point, and with no direct or immediate view to the prize. Both these allusions occur in the declaration of the apostle: "I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air." He did not engage in his Christian course, as one doubtful in himself, whether in pursuing the path of duty, he should have the honour of being crowned at last or not; as godliness, like boxers or wrestlers, who hould obtain an incorruptible crown from the hands of his Redeemer.

The athletz took care to disencumber their bodies of every article of clothing, which could in any manner hinder or incommode them. The pugilists at first used a belt, with an apron or scarf fastened to it, for their more decent appearance in the combats: but one of the combatants happening to lose the victory, by this covering's to convenience, and the apron was laid aside. In the foot race they were auxious to carry as little weight as possible; and uniformly stripped themselves of all such clothes, as, entangle or retard them in the course. The weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset" him; in the exercise of faith and selfdarkness," lay aside all malice and guile, hypocrisies, and envyings, and evil speakings, inordinate affections, and worldly cares, and whatever else might obstruct his holy profession, damp his spirits, and hinder his progress in the paths of righteousness.

The exercise of boxing, was sometimes performed by combatants, having in their hands balls of stone or lead. At first their hands and arms were naked and unguarded, but afterwards surrounded with thougs of leather, called cestus, which were used both as defensive arms, and to annoy the enemy, being filled with plummets of lead and iron, to add force to the blows.

Besides protecting their hands with the cestus or glove, they covered their heads with a sort of leather cap, to defend their temples and ears, which were most exposed to blows, and to deaden their violence.

How fiercely soever the combatants fought, the length of the contest frequently reduced them to the necessity of making a pause: the battle was suspended for some minutes, which were employed in recovering their fatigue, and rubbing off the sweat in which they were bathed, after which they renewed the fight, till one of the combatants, by dropping his arms or swooning away, yielded the victory.

This was one of the rudest and most dansometimes fell down dead, or dying upon the sand; or they quitted the fight with a countenance so disfigured, that it was not easy to know themselves; carrying away with them the sad marks of their vigorous resistance, loss of an eye, their teeth knocked out, their

the apostle refers in his reasoning with the stances were they refused; in not more than Hebrew converts: "Ye have not yet resisted ten received with coolness. Why have not unto blood, striving against sin." The con- American Christians looked at this subject? test in which they were engaged with their adversaries, had been severe and of long continuance; they had sustained no small Or is British zeal in the service of Christ, loss of liberty and property, which they cheerfully resigned for the sake of Christ, It has more than once been said by sea capin hope of a better inheritance in heaven; tains, to the Committee of the American they were in danger of becoming weary and faint in their minds, from the length of the contest; but though their antagonists had England, they bring us tracts. Why do you often tried to defeat and foil them, they had not give tracts to scamen here, as well as not been permitted to shed their blood, or there?"

ant in the public games, who gave up the contest before he had lost a drop of his blood merchy. Or will be not rablood, merely because he had received a few lence yet lives in the hearts of the friends contusions, or had been roughly handled by his opponent, would have been infallibly branded with infamy. Not less shameful and infinitely more dangerous, it would have been for any of these Hebrews to flinch from their duty, or desist from their Christian course, on account of the slighter difficulties and losses they had met with in striving against sin.

[Tobe Continued.]

Meligious.

THE UNITED STATES A FIELD FOR THE CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS. Under this head, Mr. Hallock, the intelli-American Tract Society has published, in the Boston Recorder, the following re-

In comparing our country with other civilized countries, we observe some striking characteristics.—Our community is a read to read; and they feel the spirit of independence, and claim the privilege of examining every subject for themselves .- Our country is new, and the inhabitants are not religious books .- Our country is now in its way it should go," that in riper years it may enjoy the blessings flowing from early instruction .- In our country the people rule, rulers should be enlightened and truly

But though these are marks which chaof interest embracing all, which we trust country, a great diversity. To this diversimethod in which we shall not be exposed to the invidiousness, or error, that frequently attends a comparison of the condition and advantages of the great local divisions. We mention,

1. The large city. And here it will be innecessary to count up the number of ministers or churches to show how many souls remain destitute of the Gospel. He who knows the wide extremes of virtue and vice, knowledge and ignorance, riches and pov erty, happiness and misery, which exist in every large city, needs no aid of arithmetic to show him, that vast multitudes, whether themselves sensible of it, or not, stand in perishing need of religious instruction. Now let a man of the most enlightened they are, who know that one only receives mind, and of benevolence kindred to that the prize; nor did he exercise himself unto which impelled Howard into every dungeon of the wretched, and urged Buchanan sometimes fight in jest, or merely to pre- to the very seat of idolatry, undertake to pare for the combat, or to display their effect in one of our large cities, the greatest strength and agility, while they had no resistance to encounter, no enemy to subdue, no reward to merit; but he pressed on, fultake an elevation that overlooks the whole beings speeding their way to another world, to inquire, who of all these may be led by a

Ia Christian ?" It occurs to him at once, that about onesixth part of all the inhabitants are in childhood; and if strangers to the truths contained in religious tracts, they can be neither happy themselves nor useful to falling off, modesty was in future sacrificed others. If their parents are well informed and pious, they will feel the importance of the subject, and encourage their children to read. If the parents have learning without religion, there is the more need their chilby their weight, length, or otherwise, might dren should be instructed. If the parents are poor, and ignorant, and wicked, the Christian, also, must "lay aside every wants of their children are still greater. What Christian can be at ease, while he i. e. by September 6th, and a few sections knows that in a large city, in this land of over. denial, he must "cast off the works of light and wealth, and privileges, the children of one family have no religious instruction-not even a religious tract, to tell them of a Saviour. The contemplation of the benefits which might result to children, in is enough to animate the truly benevolent man to the noblest efforts.

religious tract to " hause, and think, ' Am

But the watchman looks farther. He contemplates the parents of these children. He marks the abodes of idleness, intemperance, and vice, in its most odious formsand although he almost despairs of reformation, yet he reflects that the pungent tract, read in retirement, where the wretched individual holds intercourse with none but God and his own conscience, is one of the most hopeful instruments, through the Divine blessing, of bringing him to repent ance. He marks here, an Hospital, an Almhouse, or a house of Industry-and many within them have leisure to read, if they had books; and from their condition are disposed to serious reflection. He observes the places where justice is dispensed by the civil magistrate, and where a crowd of litigants is perpetually assembling. He notices he prisons, where multitudes of the wretched are confined for debt or crime. And after fixing his eye upon many a spot on land, where his benevolence would lead him on the errand proposed, he sees a harbour full members too, that a sailor is not, when at those long months, in which, while exposed to the dangers of the ocean, he earned the noney he now spends in as many days. And as bruises and contusions in the face, the loss of an eye, their teeth knocked out, their jaws broken, or some more considerable Tract Society of London, be it remembered, in one year distributed tracts into more than It is to this rude and dangerous exercise, eleven hundred ships, and in only three in-

myself should be a custaway." The latter the saints in preceding ages. The combatof Christ, he will kindle it into a flame, till it throws its light into every dark abode of vice, and poverty, and misery; illuminates every cell, and every dungeon, and points the poor sailor, when the wave shall have swallowed him up, to an everlasting day.

But let us contemplate, 2. The town enjoying the preached Gos. hel, and the means of grace.—"Oh, we have had all the tracts here," says one, we once had a Tract Society, and our minister is always distributing tracts." Yet the writer does not hesitate to affirm, that in the most favoured town in the United States, to one half of the inhabitants, religious tracts are almost unknown. They scarcely dis-tinguish one of the publications of the American Tract Society from any other publication, either of a moral or immoral tendency. gent and indefatigable Agent of the Let him who doubts this investigate the subject, and see if it is not really so. The fact is, multitudes of immortal beings are overlooked by the benevolent. Some dwell in obscurity; the condition of others is considered hopeless; and it is a human frailty to suppose all others familiar with whatever ing community : our citizens have learned we happen to know ourselves. Let the benevolent man in the most favoured town, look around him, and he will see great numbers who are ignorant, great numbers who are vicious, great numbers of children Roman Catholic Clergy, at Valparaiso. well provided with religious teachers and who have not religious instruction. Let him look into the moral condition of the childhood, and should be " trained up in the labourers in any considerable establishment for manufactures or mechanical arts; and unless they enjoy very special privi-leges, he will probably find a need of reliand it is important to every man that his gious instruction, of which he was not well aware. All this and more is true of

3. The towns which have not the preaching of the Gospel, of which the number in racterize every member of our free and the United States is very great. Ministers rising Republic; and bonds of union and for most of these towns, there are none; and the visits of missionaries are short, and will never be broken; there appears in the often very unfrequent. But every such runners, of whatever number they were, moral condition of different parts of our town, almost without exception, contains some decided friend of religion; and what ty a full exhibition of our subject requires can he do with so much effect, as to fill the us to advert; and we prefer to pursue a town with religious tracts? He cannot preach, for he is not a minister; but he has all the talents and qualifications requisite to circulate religious tracts, and with the aid of friends, and those who would purchase for themselves, he will obtain the requisite means; or if this be in any case impracticable, let him make known his wants to the Tract Society, and receive a supply. The missionary preaches a single Sabbath, goes away, and is too soon forgotten. Tracts, if distributed, would stay by, and be read, by one and another, till worn out. And the expense of one week of missionary labour, would procure seven hundred tracts, putting two or three of them into every family of a parish very respectable in numbers. Why shall I not mention

4. The plantation occupied by slaves? For in the United States are a million and America, without bringing us to any definite a half of bondmen, whose spirits, by the results. agreement of all, will exist as long as the spirits of freemen. Let the master and the mistress say, "My slaves shall have reli- acknowledgment, however, is unaccompa- 11 have been promoted, and 27 are gious instruction;" and there is perhaps no nied, says the *Etoile*, with any pledge of out of service—of 39 pursers, 17 m way, the reading of the Bible excepted, in the revenues of Spain, or any other proper—or resigned—of the Chaplains, nones ly persuaded, that by the grace of God, he busy and bustling scene; and overwhelmed which they can impart it so free of every ty, as security for its payment, and no means in the service-455 Midshipmen, 11 with the contemplation of so many immortal thing extraneous, as by making them fa- by which it will be eventually paid, have moted, 28 "passed for promotion," an miliar with religious tracts. Many a tract yet been mentioned. would gain access to the heart of the slave, however ignorant; for "Christ, and him crucified," though a subject which "angels the weakest mind.

From the London Baptist Magazine. SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.

The excellent Commentary of the late Rev. T. Scott, (ed. 1808) contains, in the Old Testament, according to his divisions, 1451 sections of practical observation; add to this 40 for the preface and the introductions to the 39 books, and the whole will be 1491. By reading 6 of these divisions daily, the whole will be perused in 248 days;

The New Testament contains 774 sections of practical observations; add to this the introduction to the New Testament, and those to the 27 books of the same, and the whole will be 802 sections, which if began on the one large city, by the circulation of tracts, 7th of September, may be read through, at 7 per day, and the last two or three days of he year will be vacant. Thus may the whole of this laborious work, so full of rich devotional theology, be perused in less than one year.

Sections. 1491 Old Testament. 802 New Testament. 2293

Sec. Days. Sec. 6)1491(248 3 remainder.

7)802(114 4 remainder. 362

Mark's gospel, and begin Luke Oct. 1st, he

From Jan. 1, to Sept. 5, - - - 243 days

--- Sept. 6, to Dec. 31, - - - 117 days

the closing day of the year. gerous of the gymnastic combats; because of shipping, in which are multitudes who the antagonists ran the hazard, either of never heard a sermon or a prayer. He rebour, that reading the sacred Scripture with the comment daily, on the above plan, sea, altogether that thoughtless being which he is in port. He has many serious hours in I ever engaged in. The connexion and beauty of Divine truth, with the excellent remarks of the commentator, and the unequalled practical observations on every part, render the Bible daily more and more lovely in my eyes: May your readers try this plan, and I doubt not they will find it

> It is very easy to mark, with a pen or pencil, the places where each day's reading should begin; this may be found very useful to the careful reader.

> If the insertion of these hints should promote, in the smallest degree, attention to the sacred word of life, and thereby benefit precious souls, great will be the joy of your B. H. B.

Shall the watchman descend from his sionaries have been employed, and the con-

The London Missionary Society established a mission at New Amsterdam, the Capi- of Colombia since the fall of Puerto tal of Berbice, in 1814. The mission, which has been under the care of the Rev. John erally secure in their persons and pa Way, has been very successful, and has connected with it a school of 80 children.

The same Society established a mission at Georgetown, in Demerara, in 1809. Three was very limited, with the except Missionaries have been employed, who are merchants and others dependent permitted to give the slaves catechetical in-

The Wesleyan Missionary Society established a mission at the same place, in 1814. makers, cabinet makers, &c. mgra There are under the care of two missionaries, 1322 persons principally slaves.

The London Missionary Society established, also, a mission in Demerara, about eight if any, are to be had in Colombia. miles from Georgetown, at Le Resouvnier, in 1808. The number under the instruc-tion of one Missionary, Rev. John Smith, is about 2000. The Liverpool Bible Society have made

ome efforts to introduce the scriptures at Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, but the religion of Brazil is Roman Catholic, and no Protestant Mission has been established there. An Agent of the British and Foreign School Society, has established Schools at St. Jago, the Capital of Chili.

A gentleman to whom the American Bi ble Society intrusted some Bibles, has distributed them with the approbation of the

The A. B. C. F. M. in July 1823, gave instruction to Messrs. Brigham and Parvin, to proceed from Boston to Buenos Ayres, with a view to the establishment of a mission in South America, under the patronage of the Board. It was mentioned in the Recorder of last week, that the Missionaries had arrived there. Mr. Parvin contemplated tak-ing the superintendence of a Lancasterian improved since he left the island, he school, for which funds had already been very feeble. raised in Buenos Ayres. The subscription for this school was opened before, and not after the Missionaries arrived, and Mr. Parvin contemplates the superintendence of it as a temporary employment only.

The British and Foreign School Society by their Agent, Mr. Thompson, have established Schools at Buenos Ayres.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Spain .- By the arrival at Boston, of the orig Arctic, Captain Low, in 25 days from Havre, Paris newspapers to the 22d of Feb. inclusive, have been received. The intelligence they contain is apparently unimportant. It mostly relates to Spain, the situation of which appears still unsettled. In fact, the papers contain little else than speculations upon the condition of Spain and her probable conduct in relation to South dead and 16 promoted-of the 1051

Spain has acknowledged herself indebted to France in the sum of 34 millions. This

The Journal de Commerce of Feb. 18th, says, if we are correctly informed, M. de Marsellus has been directed essentially to desire to look into," is also intelligible to demand three things of the Spanish Government, viz: The law of amnesty, a recognition of the independence of South America, on conditions such as Spain ought to agree to; and certain financial arrangements by Spain in hehalf of France.

A memoir was reported in Paris on the 21st of February, to be circulated in Germany, addressed by Mr. Canning to the cabinets of the Great Powers, which stated, that the English government would not refuse its assistance in again subjugating South America, on condition that the old system of colonial policy should not be re-established.

The Madrid papers continue to preserve profound silence upon what passes in the provinces of Spain, where tranquillity is far from being re-established, if private letters can be believed. It is said that hostile bands overrun Andalusia and La Mancha, that Galicia is still disturbed, and that at Valencia some tumults have taken place.

The following is an extract of a letter re ceived in New-York, from a respectable gentleman at Cadiz, dated January 27, 1824. I consider the state of political things far from being settled in this country. Except in Cadiz, Barcelona, and Corunna, places occupied by the French, no one can live, as the most malicious sort of persecution is carried on by the servile party. There has been no variation in the ministry since the one formed by Heredia; but, by the death of the Marquis de Casa Irujo, a new person has got into his place. His name is Colomarde, and his appointment has displeased those who thought liberal principles were gradually gaining ground with the government.

Peru.-Advices have been received from P. S. If the reader pause at the end of Peru of the 26th December. The defection of Riva Aguero, and the successes of will find the above work reach exactly to Gen. Santa Cruz in the South, had preventthe 31st of Dec. with only three sections for ed the President Bolivar from opening the campaign. The auxiliary division of Chili. given up by the Director, composing 2500 men, had arrived at Callao, and was to be followed by 600 cavalry. Gen. Santa Cruz, with a strong column, remained at Arica, and, with the efficient divisions of Colonels Lanz and Urdimenea, from the provinces of Upper Pera, kept the enemy in check. Col. Ibarra, aid-de-camp to his Excellen-

cy the Liberator, who has just arrived at Bogota from Truxillo, brings account of the President having been obliged, in conformity with the resolutions of the Congress, to employ force to put down the faction of Riva Aguero; but that, on his excellency's approaching the troops destined by Aguero for the invasion of Lima, one of the officers of the latter proclaimed their union with the legitimate government of Peru, arrested R. Aguero and Gen. Herrera, who commanded their army, and delivered them up. In consteamboats between Albany and New-10 steamboats between Albany and New-10 sequence of this, the 4000 men composing From the Boston Recorder.

Protestant Missionary Stations in South America.—The United Brethren established a mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738. At this station six mission at Paramaribo, the Capital of Surinam, in 1738.

Colombia .- By the Abarilla, Capt wards, arrived at Baltimore on the sc from Laguira, information is received every thing remained quiet in the Re and commercial men felt themselven and relied with confidence on the car of the government to protect their The emigration of strangers to to merchants and others dependent particular class; and it is the on many persons, that mechanics, such as penters, blacksmiths, hatters, taylor that country, would meet with great ragement, particularly if they could

DOMESTIC.

Latest from Key West .- Norfolk 27.—By the sloop Ocean, Captain John this port, arrived here yesterday, and days from Key West, we have intell from that Naval Station to the 100 The Ocean has brought home for sick and convalescent seamen and me belonging to the squadron, in che midshipman Peyton Henley, and and by Surgeon's Mate, Van Brunt, were the only men unfit for duty time the Ocean sailed. Corporal Reof the Marines, died on the passan discor 14th inst. of excessive debility.

Dr. James R. Boyce has returned ha the Ocean, in consequence of bad b

Capt. Jesse Wilkinson still contin command of the Naval forces on the tion, Commodore Porter not having a there. We are gratified to lear, Capt. W. with the officers and men squadron and on the island, were allenjoyment of good health, when the sailed. Dr. Duberry was the only me officer remaining at Key West.

The following vessels of the squawere left at the island:—United s brig Spark, Licut. Com. Newton, to s a few days on a cruise; store ship Lieut. Gamble; schooners, Grey h Lieut. Ray; Weazel, Lieut. Zanta Terrier, Lieut. McIntosh, and Ja Lieut. Oellers-the last having her mast out, and undergoing repairs.

Naval Memoranda .- The Rhode I American, of the 19th ultimo, conta following statement, said to be con from authentic sources: " Of the 22 tains in the Navy List of 1814, ten and—of the 18 Masters Commandant, tenants, 48 are dead and 30 pro-44 Lieutenants commissioned July 24, 23 are dead-of the 43 Surgeons, 2 or resigned-and of the 44 Surgeons' dead, or out of service-of the rem 26 midshipmen on the list of 1814, have not passed for promotion, one has in service 19 years, one 15 years, t years, and twelve 12 years. The day the senior Captain's commission is 179 the senior Master Commandant's, 181 the senior Lieutenant's, 1809; of thes Surgeon's, 1799; senior Surgeon's 1805; of the senior Midshipman's, 180 stating the number of promotions, not take into account those who may been promoted, and died between 181 1824—nor, in the number of deaths we included any of those officers pro or who entered the service since 1814"

Arkansas .- The Arkansas Gazette, lished at Little Rock, says: Lieut. of the army, has arrived here from Smith, on his way to Natchez, on reco service. He brings nothing new from ipper country. The differences with sages still remain unsettled, and wi epredations had been committed.

The force at Fort Smith consists of 150 men, including officers. This for shortly to be augmented by 150 new cruits, which are expected from Phil Ou

A company of cavalry has been me y raised and organized in Crawford on it consists of about 50 members, un command of Capt. Frederick Flet Fifty swords, and the same number of tols, for the use of the company, were up in the steam boat Florence, from the pot of public arms at this place.

We are also informed, that a compa Cavalry is raising in Peconery settled in the upper part of this country, and apwards of 40 names have been sign the roll of members.

It gives us pleasure to notice these lences of the public spirit of our co Should the Indians become trouble heir movements along the whole wo frontier, for some time past, seem to cate, these companies of Cavalry eminently serviceable in affording prote to our frontier settlements.

Aew-York .- The Legislature of the of New-York appears to be extrem satisfied with the late decision of the preme Court of the United States, " case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, and evino determination to pursue every means to grandize the interests of the state by boat navigation, and thwart the view industrious and enterprising neighbours the 24th ult. in the House of Assem on motion of Mr. Flagg, the following adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney eport to this House, his opinion of the tent of the late decision of the Su Court of the United States, in the case Gibbons vs. Ogden, so far as it responses

a Cherokee, er, states, say at at the ses st, an attempt McIntosh, to Cherokee na ent of the Cou chiefs would he land they w ommissioners

amount of Sknow it." T isdain: and M the Council, The Pro ng remarks: all nations more despicab that crawls up le and upright than all the filti He then adv ntosh, and said e Cherokees violated the McIntosh had d of his trust,

PRIL 8, 1

MISCEL

Bribery-

o his nation. edition to Afri it by the Britis ey and Major ital of a powe Africa, have 1 Mocorzouh, a f the coast of red a fresh wa which received the d emptied into tist Irvine .- Ext leman in Lagua ore, dated 3d Ma :- " Baptist In ro from Curacoa nonths. He was der from the Kin al, masmuch as ectly violated an ans .- The Orph as been establis that has been t this institution, is of inmates is 16

> ampico. There cie left, destined as it is stated, which ever arriv

As soon as the

age they are buitable employme

-Orleans on the

of a million of do

E WHI WASHINGT SATURDAY, AI

REVIV etter from a gentl informs as of an Bullitsburg Chur s rapidly advancin sons were baptized the last of Marc

PEE DEE ASS Association wa neeting house, M .) on Saturday, before October. Churc al, 679.

PTIST GENERAL It has given us much various quarters, a st in the society ju brethren, so far tunity to ascertain disposition to co igorously, to attai ation. The Boar occupied in prelim cular address, and for auxiliary Soci blished. Several

y issued. auxiliary Society d in Norfolk. Th Cornelius, Preside rd S. Hutchings, Decormis, Secreta Treasurer; Robe on, William Carli M. Barron, Cha gers.

e following is an e gent of the Society nond county, Nor 824:

DEAR SIR,—I have informed, of the fo in Washington. s that such was the accomplished. is of doing great go tained. Should th rectors think prop s an agent in this my power to fo designs, and shou crate supply of Tra them according to n an Auxiliary So ny in this vicinity, I ld be disposed to p to aid the Genera refore, Sir, be please Board of Directors

they will send in

the Abarilla, Captain Baltimore on the 280 formation is received a ined quiet in the Repu the fall of Puerto Cab men felt themselves neir persons and propared in the capability of the protect their interest of strangers to Colomb l, with the exception there dependent on the and it is the opini at mechanics, such as ths, hatters, taylors, nakers, &c. migrating ld meet with greaten darly if they could or four apprentices, as

OMESTIC.

ad in Colombia.

y West.-Norfolk, Mas Ocean, Captain Johnson d here yesterday, in Station to the 10th brought home form cent seamen and main squadron, in charge on Henley, and attent ate, Van Brunt. Th en unfit for duty at ailed. Corporal Rodge died on the passage, sive debility.

byce has returned home y ill, and although me left the island, he is lkinson still continued

Naval forces on that Porter not having am gratified to learn, as e officers and men of the island, were all in health, when the Oo erry was the only me at Key West. vessels of the squad-island:—United Sc

. Com. Newton, to sale cruise; store ship Do schooners, Grey Hou eazel, Lieut. Zantzine McIntosh, and Jack he last having her for ergoing repairs.

inda .- The Rhode Ish 19th ultimo, contains nt, said to be cor irces: " Of the 22 C List of 1814, ten ared ters Commandant, 2 moted—of the 105 Le ead and 30 promote mmissioned July 24, 1 the 43 Surgeons, 22 do of the 44 Surgeons' mate noted, and 27 are dead 39 pursers, 17 and Chaplains, none re 5 Midshipmen, 118 p d for promotion," and rvice-of the remain on the list of 1814, r promotion, one has be rs, one 15 years, two 12 years. The date s commission is 1799; Commandant's, 1814; ant's, 1809; of the senior Surgeon's Man r Midshipman's, 1805.

er of promotions, we unt those who may ha d died between 1814a number of deaths has those officers prom service since 1814." Arkansas Gazette, po ck, says: Lieut. Was arrived here from Fr o Natchez, on recru

s nothing new from the he differences with n unsettled, and non een committed. Smith consists of short officers. This forces

ented by 150 new rexpected from Philade valry has been reco

ed in Crawford counts of members, under the Frederick Fletche e same number of pr Florence, from the this place. Peconery settlemen

this country, and the s have been signed

e to notice these co spirit of our citie come troublesome, ng the whole wests e past, seem to indees is of Cavalry will! n affording protects ents.

gislature of the to be extremely decision of the nited States, in den, and evinces every means to f the state by stea wart the view sing neighbours 0 louse of Assemble

, the following

Attorney Gen s opinion of these es, in the case far as it responds the right to many and New-You River Steambo opinion, the ch as to auth that he repo oon the qu on board of

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bribery .- A letter from John ge, a Cherokee, published in the Boston order, states, says the Georgia Missionthat at the session of the Council in last, an attempt was made by the Creek f McIntosh, to bribe the head men Cherokee nation. In a letter to the he Cherothe Council, he promised, that he chiefs would let the United States the land they wanted, he would make Commissioners give them presents he amount of \$7,000—and "nobody ald know it." The offer was received disdain; and McIntosh summoned to nd the Council, before which his letter read. The President then made the wing remarks: "A traitor is looked by all nations in the darkest colour, le than all the filthy lucre of the whole d." He then adverted to the conduct McIntosh, and said that it was a maxim sted of his trust, and might return in

e to his nation. xpedition to Africa.-The expedition out by the British government, under Oudey and Major Denham, to Bornou, capital of a powerful nation in the inr of Africa, have penetrated 1000 miles of Mocorzouh, and arrived within 800 s of the coast of Guinea; they have vered a fresh water lake, 220 miles which received the waters of the Niand emptied into the Nile.

aptist Irvine.—Extract of a letter from entleman in Laguayra, to his friend in more, dated 3d March, received by the rilla:-" Baptist Irvine arrived here 4 ago from Curacoa, after a confinement 6 months. He was liberated by a diorder from the King of Holland, withtrial, inasmuch as he had not directly directly violated any laws of Holland. thans .- The Orphan Asylum of Newof this institution, is 5080. The present doubt that it will be accepted. ber of inmates is 160-94 boys, and 66 As soon as the children arrive to a

er age they are bound apprentices to suitable employment.
oubloons.—The schooner Eliza arrived de of a million of dollars, in doubloons, Tampico. There was a large amount publish it, next week. pecie left, destined for New-Orleans. s is, as it is stated, the most valuable o which ever arrived in New-Orleans.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1824.

REVIVAL.

letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, io) informs as of an "extensive revival the Bullitsburg Church, Kentucky. The k is rapidly advancing. In February last, persons were baptized, and more were exted the last of March."

PEE DEE ASSOCIATION. his Association was begun at Bethle meeting house, Montgomery county, C.) on Saturday, before the third Lord'sin October. Churches, 12; ministers, total, 679.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

t has given us much pleasure to receive. various quarters, assurances of cordial rest in the society just established here. brethren, so far as we have had the ortunity to ascertain their views, mania disposition to co-operate, promptly ociation. The Board of Directors have en occupied in preliminary arrangementscircular address, and a form of a constiion for auxiliary Societies, will be speedpublished. Several tracts will be immetely issued.

An auxiliary Society has already been med in Norfolk. The officers arc-Rev. m'l Cornelius, President and Depositary; chard S. Hutchings, Vice President; Joph Decormis, Secretary; Jeremiah Henen, Treasurer; Robert Gordon, William eason, William Carline, Sarah Fauquier, nagers.

The following is an extract of a letter to Agent of the Society, dated Montpelier, chmond county, North-Carolina, March

"DEAR SIR,-I have with great pleasure en informed, of the formation of a Tract ciety in Washington. I was often very deous that such was the case; but I now e it accomplished. That it will be the eans of doing great good, no doubt can be tertained. Should the Society or Board Directors think proper, I am willing to that as an agent in this vicinity. I will do in my power to forward their benevont designs, and should they send me a

in Georgia, to the Editor of the Star, says : -"I have seen the organization of a Baptist Tract Society, in Washington City, with pleasing anticipations. I rejoice in it, and feel a strong desire to give it all the further- poverty enough."

ance in my power." A letter to the Editor of the Star, dated Drummond Town, Virginia, March 9, says: I cannot say how much I was gratified by observing in the Star an account of the formation of a Baptist Tract Society. May the Lord shower his grace upon the attempt. I wish I had a thousand of those silent messengers of truth to distribute. Many are the persons and families in this region, who seldom or never hear a sermon, to whom tracts is more despicable than the meanest might find access, and be an everlasting ile that crawls upon the earth. An ho- blessing. If our Baptist brethren will derable and upright character is more vathey design for the glory of God, in the spread of the Gospel, to the buying of suitathe Cherokees never to trust a man ble tracts, and then dispose of them in their had violated the trust reposed in him; churches and neighbourhoods, I feel assured as McIntosh had done this, he was now that the blessing of God will follow the attempt."

CAREY STATION.

The Rev. Mr. M'Coy is now engaged in a tour to the Eastern cities, for the purpose of making collections for the support of the Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, Carey station. The wants of the mission exhibiting the similarities of their declenare very urgent; and we hope that our sions, conjugations, &c. in a tabular way, brethren at the East will exercise, on this occasion, their usual liberality. We have not time at present to say more on the sub-

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, in the House of Representatives, have reported that it is inexpedient to repeal the law making an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for has been established 18 years. The the civilization of the Indians. The report her that has been relieved by the cha- lies on the table, and there is little reason to

The report goes, at some length, into the the feelings which it manifests towards the aborigines, entitle it to insertion in our paw-Orleans on the 2d ultimo, with up- per, and to general perusal. We shall re-

> COLUMBIAN COLLEGE. Resolutions of the Board of Trustees.

October 20th, 1823.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Doctor Tobias Watkins of Washington City for the valuable donation to the Library of the College of a complete copy of the Portico, in five volumes, and also the Medical and Physical Recorder, in one volume. one volume.

Richmond, Virginia, for the donation of a to the students of his class. box of clothing for the Theological Students "The Right Rev. Dr. Jebb, lately consein the College.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board following notice of the work in a note to his be presented to Miss Catharine Wheeler, of first charge. "Many books cannot be here Philadelphia, for an elegant specimen in recommended. But I would advise the Museum of the College.

December 24th, 1823. of Deistical Writers, in two volumes, for the Library of the Columbian College.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to James Johnson, Esq. of Maryland, for the present of the interesting and ancient poems of William Drummond, to the Library of the Columbian College.

January 13th, 1824. Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be respectfully presented to Caleb Pond, Esq. of Hartford, Connecticut, for the valuable and useful donation of an excellent bell, which he has generously presented to the College.

For the Columbian Star.

MISSION AND EDUCATION SOCIETY IN THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR, At the annual meeting of this Society vigorously, to attain the objects of the held in the College Chapel on Saturday the 27th ult. the Board of Managers for the last year, reported :-

"That their most sanguine expectations, relative to the success of the Society, have been fully realized. The avails of the field cultivated last summer by the members of the Society have been disposed of for ninety five dollars. From some of the members money has been received instead of la-

One hundred dollars were ordered to be paid to the Agent of the General Convention—\$75, for the purposes of education, and \$25, for missions. The prospects of the Society for the ensuing year are very on M. Barron, Charlotte Wattington, lars are already subscribed to be paid in labour-and more than fifty to be paid in money. The amount to be paid in labour, we hope will yearly increase. The cultiva-tion of the earth, from which we were taken, and to which we must all soon return, is in no respect a disreputable employment. It affords to the student a picasant and healthful exercise. In agricultural pursuits, there is also a kind of moral influence, which extends itself to all the passions of the mind, and serves to regulate the temperament of the whole system. Vattel, on the cultivation of the soil, says :-

" An abuse injurious to agriculture is the contempt cast upon the husbandman. The tradesman in cities, even the most servile mechanics,-the idle citizens,-consider him from an Auxiliary Society in Montpelier. the human race,—the natural employment dany in this vicinity, I am inclined to think, of man. A little insignificant haberdasher, rould be disposed to purchase Tracts, and a tailor, places far beneath him the beloved liso to aid the General Society. You will, herefore, Sir, be pleased to make known to the Board of Directors, my requests; and I abuse: agriculture is there held in honour; and to preserve this harmy mode of think-

A letter from a distinguished clergyman, whole court, annually, on a solemn day, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small ecutive business. piece of land."

Solomon says:- "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread, but he that followeth after vain persons shall have

On Tuesday, the 16th ult. a gold medal as presented to Gen. Jackson, at the President's House, in conformity with a resolution of Congress in 1815, as a memorial of his gallant conduct in defence of New-Orleans. A gold medal was also at the same time presented to Judge Todd, for the venerable Gov. Shelby, which was awarded by a vote of Congress of 1818, for his distinguished gallantry and patriotism on the l'hames, under Major-General Harrison, in

MINISTER FROM BRAZIL.

In the brig Morris, Vincente, which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, came passenger M. J. Silvestre Rebello, Minister to the United States from the government of Brazil.

LITERARY.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, a Polyglot Grammar, of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, index, to facilitate the references to the Subscriptions to this work are received by Wilder & Campbell, of New-York.

Horne's Introduction to the study and apology, we presume, is necessary, says the and the Senate Philadelphia Recorder, for again calling the attention of our readers to the valuable "Introduction" of Mr. Horne. What follows is extracted from the December number of

the Gospel Advocate. "The fourth edition of this valuable work has been published in London, and discussion of the question. Its doctrines, and may shortly be expected in this country. The unparalleled rapidity with which the ed to lie on the table. former editions have been sold is a certain evidence of the estimation in which it is held in England. We have it in our power, however, to state to our readers some special testimonials to its merit, which cannot fail, we think, of creating a desire to obtain it in those who have not seen the second and third editions.

"The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, has publicly recommended it, ex cathedra, to the particular attention of divinity students. At Cambridge, a similar recommendation has been given by Norrison professor, the Rev. Thomas Calvertt, D.D. The learned Dean Graves, December 10th, 1823.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board Dublin, and author of the Lectures on the Dublin, and author of the Lectures on the bill "providing for the settlement of the bill "provi

crated bishop of Limerick, has taken the Natural History, presented by her to the younger clergy and candidates for holy orders to acquaint themselves, in an earlier stage of their critical studies, with Horne's be presented to John G. Hedgeman, Esq. of Virginia, for the present of Leland's View reader to the best sources of information."

Charge, p. 10. Note. "Mr. Archdeacon Nares (as rector of one of the city parishes) has published the sermon he delivered last Easter at the Arch-deacon of London's visitation. In a note he had devoted a closely printed page of commendatory notice to Townsend's Harmony of the Old Testament, and Horne's Introduction. "These," he observes, "must always be standard books for students in divinity;" and he characterizes Mr. Horne's work as " such a monument of successful industry and luminous arrangement, as the present age has seldom seen; a copious instruction for every young theologian, and an ample treasure of reminiscence to the most accomplished." p. 24. note H.

It is now received and for sale by the principal booksellers in this country.

ORDINATIONS.

At Malden (Mass.) on the 24th ultimo, Mr. John Cookson was ordained to the Christ in Malden. The Introductory Prayer was by the Rev. Joseph Grafton, of Newwas by the Rev. Joseph Granton, of Newtown; Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Sharp, from 1 Timothy, iv. 16; Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Bela Jacobs, of Cambridge; Charge by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin; Right hand of Fellowship by the Rev. E. Nelson, jun. of Lynn; Address to the Church by the Rev. Lucius Bolles, of Salem; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, of South Reading.
At May's Lick (Ken.) on the 1st of Octo-

ber last, brother GURDON GATES was ordained to the work of the ministry. The services, on the occasion, were performed by Elders William Grimstead, Wm. Vaughau, and Walter Warder.

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Mondar, March 29.

Several relief bills were passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate, as prevent foreigners from trading with the Indians within the limits of the United States,

The Senate then spent some time in Ex-Adjourned.

TUESDAT, March 30.

The amendments made by the Senate, to the bill "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," and which were disagreed to by the House of Representatives, were taken up. The Senate agreed to recede from the amendments, and the bill PASSED.

The bill "providing for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the on, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to United States," was then taken up for consideration, in Committee of the whole. This ports. Mr. Clay took the floor, about half bill was introduced, on leave granted, by Mr. past eleven o'clock, in reply to the speech Taylor, of Virginia, and reported, with sundry amendments, by the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill, as amended, protection of the general principles of the Tarifi bill. Mr. Clay had not concluded, Thames, under Major-General Practice, in 1813, in which the combined British and Indian forces, under Major-General Proctor, were defeated, and the British troops made that class of private claims, by citizens of the United States, upon which so much of Several communications were ceived from the President of the vides a tribunal for the adjustment of when, at past three o'clock, he gave way to

The bill was then reported to the Senate, as amended. The amendments were agreed to, in the Senate; and, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, the bill was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill "to falls of Louisville, Kentucky;" which was alter the time of holding the courts in the District of Columbia." The bill was twice read, by general consent, and passed to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, then proceeded to consider the bill "to en-With copious notes, explanatory of their idioms and peculiarities, and an extensive treaty made at Ghent, the 24th Dec. 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and interwork. By Samuel Barnard. The price to course with the Indian tribes within the subscribers is not to exceed \$3, in boards. United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States to American citizens." Mr. Eaton was called to the chair. After a considerable discusknowledge of the Holy Scriptures .- No sion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied by a number of documents, relating to the extinction of the Indian titles to lands in the state of Georgia. The message was order-

The amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill "supplementary to an act, entitled. An act to incorporate a Turnpike Company in the District of Columbia," were then taken up; and on motion of Mr. Barbour, were concurred in by

The bill "to alter the time of holding the courts in the District of Columbia," was read the third time, PASSED, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill "for the relief of purchasers of public lands," was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were made to the bill, in the Committee, which were subsequently adopted by the Senate, and the further consideration of the

nst the United States," was taken up for consideration. the floor, and continued his observations till An amendment was adopted, to include the District of Columbia in the provisions of the tion that the Committee rise, and the bill. The blank in the bill, limiting the House amount of any claim to come within the provisions of the bill, was filled with \$3,000. The blank, fixing the amount of any claims which should be allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court, was filled with \$500. The

hereafter meet, shall be eleven o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 2. The bill "to provide for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the United States," was read the third time, and re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to extend its provisions to all claims not exceeding \$10,000. The bill "making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1824," was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

The Senate then attended to Executive business, and Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 27.

The House was occupied, during the whole of this day's session, in Committee of pastoral care of the First Baptist Church of the Whole, in discussing the bill "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824." Adjourned.

Mennar, March 29.

After receiving numerous petitions, and few reports of Committees, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. on the bill "making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1824;" the bill, as amended, was then reported to the House, adopted, and sent to the senate.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill "further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria;" which was twice read and committed. Mr. Kent, from the Committee to whom

was referred a bill from the Senate "for the establishment of a Turnpike Company. in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia," reported the same with amendments, in which the House concurred, and the bill was ordered to a third reading

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senoderate supply of Tracts, I would dispose that cultivates the earth with a disdainful them according to their directions. I found practicable, I will endeavour to found practicable, I will endeavour to they dare to despise a profession that feeds or an Auxiliary Society in Montpelier. The index of the index of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to whom was referred a bill from the Sentral Consider the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their and to secure the fur trade to the citizens of the said United States." Mr. Elliott was called to the Chair. After some discussion ported the same with sundry amendments; dope they will send information as soon as and to preserve this happy mode of thinkossible. Called to the Chair. After some discussion ported the same with sundry amendments;
and to preserve this happy mode of thinkossible. Called to the Chair. After some discussion ported the same with sundry amendments;
which were explained by Mr. Fuller, and agreed to.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill "to re-or-ganize and fix the Naval Establishment of the United States;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill "supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed 15th May, 1820;" which was twice read and committed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Uniamend the several acts laying duties on im-Several communications were then re-

ceived from the President of the United States, which were read and referred. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee to whom the President's message on the subject was referred, reported a bill "appropriating money to assist the states of Kentucky and Ohio to open a canal round the twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, "extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled. and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war," (as amended,) was read a third time, PASSED, and return ed to the Senate.

The bill "to amend an Act, entitled Au. act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia," was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. gave notice, that on Monday next, he should call up the consideration of a resolution submitted by him, on the subject of fixing a time for the adjournment of this House.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that, on Saturday, he should call up the resolution for-merly submitted by him, in relation to changing the per diem allowance of Members of this House.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports-Mr. Condict in the Chair. Mr. Clay concluded his remarks on the general principle of the Tariff. He was succeeded by Mr. Rankin, who continued his remarks till past 3 o'clock; when he gave way for a motion that the committee rise.

Adjourned. THURSDAY, April 1.

The House resolved into a Committee of he whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports. Mr. Rankin resumed and concluded the speech he commenced yesterday, on the ge-

neral principles of the bill. Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, then took

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 2. The bill altering the time of holding the Courts of the District of Columbia, was

read a third time and PASSED. The House, in Committee of the Whole, again took up the bill to amend the several On motion of Mr. Talbot, it was ordered, acts imposing duties on imports. Mr. Web-that the hour at which the Senate shall ster resumed and finished the observations he commenced on the subject yesterday. Wr. Wood, Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, followed. The Committee then rose, and reported progress, and the House

Adjourned.

* * The Rev. Dr. STAUGHTON Will perform Divine service at the Capitol, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Dr. JONATHAN BARBER, to Mrs. MARTHA DUN-KIN, all of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness of three months, which he endured with Christian fortitude, Mr. FELIX BRADY, one of the oldest

on Wednesday morning last, the venerable WILLIAM WILSON, President of the Bank of Baltimore, and long a distinguished and suc-cessful merchant of that city. In New-York, the Rev. Mr. VANVELSEN, pas-

Anniversaries.

for of the Baptist church in Broome street.

THE Rev. ROBERT T. DANIEL requests us L to advertise the following anniversaries of several societies, which will take place in North-Carolina, on the days specified :

The first Saturday and Sunday in April, at Tick Creek, Chatham county, (N. C.)
The second do. do. at Holley Spring, Wake

The third do. do. at Mount Pisgah, Chatham

The fourth do. do. at Ence, Orange county.

The first do. do. in May, at Mount Moriah, Orange county.

The second do. do. at Cane Creek, Orange county, and the same days at Smithfield, Johnon county.
The third do do. at Raleigh.

On Thursday, before the second Sunday in May, at Johnson, Union, and on the next day, at Waynesborough, Wayne county. On the fourth Saturday and Sunday in May, the State Mission Society is to meet at Haywood's meeting-house, Franklin county. Ministers are re-April 3.

Female Judson Society.

A GENERAL meeting of the "Pemale Judson Society" will be held at the house of the Rev. O B. Brown, on Wednesday, April 7th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the President, April S. MARY C. BROWN, Server

Bottev.

From Bowring's " Matins and Vespers" SUNDAY EVENING. " How shall I praise Thee, Lord of light? How shall I all Thy love declare? Thy earth is veiled in shades of night; But Heaven is open to my prayer. That Heaven, so bright with stars and suns-That glorious Heaven, which knows no bound Where the full tide of being runs, And life and beauty glow around; From thence-Thy seat of light Divine, Circled by thousand streams of bliss, Which calmly flow and brightly shine, Say to a world so mean as this, Canst thou direct Thy pitying eye? How shall my thoughts expression find, All lost in Thy immensity? How shall I seek, Thou infinite mind, Thy holy presence? God sublime, Whose power and wisdom, love and grace, Are greater than the round of time, And wider than the bounds of space !

" Gently the shades of night descend; The temple, Lord! is calm and still; A thousand lamps of ether blend, A thousand fires that temple fill, To honour Thee ;-'tis bright and fair, As if the very Heavens, imprest With Thy pure image smiling there. In all their loveliest robes were drest. Yet Thou canst turn Thy friendly eye From that immeasurable throne ;-Thou, smiling on humanity, Dost claim earth's children for Thy own, And gently, kindly lead them through Life's varied scenes of joy and gloom; Till evening's pale and pearly dew Tips the green sod that decks their tomb.

Miscellany.

DURATION OF FUTURE PUNISHMENTS.

The following valuable critical remarks are Languages in Washington College, (Vir.) gelical and Literary Magazine, for November last.

"We are told that the translation conveys a different idea from the original Greek ;-that the word [alwins] alonios, translated everlasting, is frequently applied to temporal things;—and may signify a temporary duration in this place. I find it necessary therefore to point out the use of ford all my hearers some plain and satisfactory means of judging what idea it was intended by our Saviour to convey.

" The Greek word [aimios] aionios, word everlasting, which we frequently use in the same way. We speak of the everlasting hills, everlasting disgrace, renown, in our text. &c. when we have nothing in view beyond the affairs of this world. The same remark is applicable to the words eternal, for ever, immortal, &c. which convey the same idea of duration. But in those cases we evidently use the words in a figurative sense, to magnify the idea of the long duration of should go away into temporary punishment, they are known to be temporal, such a use of the words conveys no wrong notion. We at once make the necessary allowance.

"Sometimes those words are employed to signify that the thing spoken of is never to return to its former state. Thus a slave for life is called a slave for ever, because he is never to live in freedom. Sodom and that the life was certainly eternal, but that Gomorrah were consumed with eternal fire, because they were never to recover from its effects. In such cases, the idea of eternity is conveyed negatively. But no one imagines from the occasional application of those words to temporal objects, that their proper signification is a temporary and limited duration; or how could we apply them to God, and heaven, and all endless things? When solemuly teaching doctrines, we never call a temporal object eternal or everlasting.

"In like manner the Greek word. Sometimes, when applied to things of this world. it is to be understood in a limited sense But it most properly signifies endless dura-tion; as you will readily perceive, when I repeat to you some New Testament phrases in which it is used. The everlasting God; To God be honour and power everlasting; The eternal glory of God; The everlasting kingdom of God; The eternal Spirit; Christ obtained for us eternal Redemption, that the called might receive an eternal inheritance. He became the author of eternal salvation. The saints have a house eternal in the heavens;' and to mention but one more, the promised reward of the saints is usually called eternal or everlasting life. "Such are the objects to which the word

alarros is applied in the New Testament. If that word do not properly signify an eternal duration, it would not be employed as if it had been formed for no other pur-

pose. It is 2 Covinthians iv. 17, 18.

For our light affliction which is but for a moment, shall work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory:
while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are [\(\pi_{\text{covalige}}\)] temporal, or for a time; but the things which are not seen are [\(\pi_{\text{covalige}}\)] temporal, or for a time; but the things which are not seen are [\(\pi_{\text{covalige}}\)] temporal.

"Here the apostle twice uses the same word [alwies] in express opposition to other words which signify a imited duration. First, he contrasts the affliction of the present life with the glory in the life to come; the one is light, the other has a weight exceeding all excess; the one is but or a moment compared with the eternal substantive (alar) in its original sense,

latter are not for a time, but eternal. been in the language a word more strongly the New Testament writers seldom employ any other adjective to teach us what is

"On this passage I ground an obvious and word awns relates to things in the invisible future world, it signifies endless duration; for that is what Paul by the same word ascribes to those things, in opposition New Testament applied to a temporal object but once, and then obviously in a figurative sense. (Philemon 15). Our text is therefore correctly translated. The Greek endless duration, as any word in the Greek or English language. It is the usual, standing adjective of the New Testament, to dispresent age, is a scriptural expression for tingoish all eternal, from all temporary things. Eternal therefore must be the punishment of the wicked; unless the nature of the subject, the context, or other texts on the same subject, necessarily restrain us language upon the subject, plain and consistfrom understanding the word in its proper

"Sometimes the nature of the subject teaches us that a word is not to be taken in its usual and proper sense. But it is as possible for God to make punishment eternal as temporary; and how long he has determined to make it, we can ascertain only from the language of his word.

"Is there any thing in the passage connected with our text, which should lead us to a different construction? Far from it; both here and every where else, the judgment of the last day is represented as final the wicked are left in their eternal fire and eternal punishment, without the least intimation of any possible deliverance.

" Nay, the context does more than leave the enemies of God to their doom, it fixes them there as long as heaven itself endures. Read the whole verse in which the text is found: 'These shall go away into everlastthe following valuable critical remarks are ing punishment; but the righteous into extracted from a "Discourse on the Dueverlasting life.' The same word is used ration of Future Punishments," by the to express the duration of both. Our Di-Rev. Henry Ruffner, A.M. Professor of vine Teacher, solemnly instructing us concerning the future states of men, when the -The Discourse is reviewed in the Evan-truths depend upon the exact use of language, first declares that the wicked shall be consigned to everlasting fire; then instead of limiting the expression, he concludes the whole doctrine, by affirming, in the same breath, without distinction or restriction, that the states of the wicked and the righteous are both to be everlasting. "In like manner, the prophet Daniel,

speaking of the resurrection, says that they this word in the New Testament, and to afeverlasting contempt. (Dan. xii. 2.) Both in the original Hebrew and the Greek of 13th, and 14th centuries. Its chief seat was press the duration of the life of the righteous, and of the disgrace of the wicked. The sometimes applied to things of a temporal apostles often quote from the Old Testaapostles often quote from the Old Testanature. But in that it differs not from the tament according to the Greek of the Septuagint instead of the Hebrew, and the word in the Septuagint is the same as that

" To show, (if it be not superfluous,) the force of this mode of speaking; suppose our Saviour in teaching the doctrine of a future state, had first said the wicked should be sentenced to a temporary fire; and then had concluded by affirming, that these things known to be temporal; and because but the righteous to temporary life. Would you have understood from his language, that the one was temporary and the other eternal? Or suppose he had said, that the wicked should go into punishment for an uncertain space of time, but the righteous into life for an uncertain space of time. Would he have conveyed to you the idea. the punishment was certainly to end? No, you would spurn such absurd interpretations. But can it lessen the absurdity, that the word is everlasting, instead of temporary or indefinite. Common sense teaches us that when the same thing is affirmed at once of the duration of future life and future punishment, it is demed that they differ in duration, whether it be temporary, uncer-

tain, or everlasting. "But still, if other texts upon the same subject declared a difference between the duration of future rewards and punishments, we should have to reconcile them as well as we could. But the inspired language is uniform; always without exception, expressing the continuance of punishment,

heaven, God, and all endless things, in the same or similar terms. " Paul says that the wicked at the day of judgment shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power. Here is still the same word in Greek. Our Saviour says in Matthew, "It is better for thee to cuter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet, to be cast into everlasting fire." (Matt. xviii. 8.) In Mark we have the same sentiment, but a different word. "It is better for thee to go into life maimed, than having two hands to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched; where their worm dieth not, to teach us the duration of all eternal things. and the fire is not quenched." (Mark ix. perior gracefulness supposed to result from the crossing of four arches. The rose is the aionies] everlasting, is a fire that never shall be quenched; and still deepening the impression, our Saviour adds, that there the wicked are the prey of a never-dying worm. and of fire not quenched. Here then is an inspired definition of everlasting punishment. Does it restrain the word everlast-

duration of the other. Then he draws a general contrast between the visible things of this world and the invisible things distinguished the world to come: the former are for a same question is asked, "How then can we Turks, and are composed of reddish free-

To which the following very judicious an- posed of limestone.) Jerusalem does not swer is given-"When it relates to things admit of defence, being commanded by the to heighten the contrast to the utmost. He belonging only to this visible world, it neces- neighbouring heights. The boundaries of sarily bears a limited sense : when to things the present city do not correspond with the any translation can reach; and if there had beyond this world, it signifies an absolute ancient limits. Two thirds of the Hill of eternity; according to the apostolic rule, Zion are now excluded from the city. Calthings seen are temporal, things not seen vary, or Golgotha, where Christ was cruciration, he would have chosen it when he would make the present life and world seem hal." The great value of the following obtath the hill, now called Calvary, where the tomb but the twinkling of a moment. But, in fact, servations, will ensure pardon for making of the Saviour is shown to the pilgrim, is another extract.

"To give a clearer idea of the matter, I doubt the identity of his tomb. beg your attention to this observation. The The most beautiful building in Jerusalem New Testament considers all duration as is the Mosque of Omar, which occupies the uncontrovertible rule, that whenever this divided into ages, or distinct periods and site of Solomon's Temple on Moriah. It is states of existence; some temporal and a group of mosques, erected at different some eternal. Before the creation of the times, in an enclosure 1369 feet long by 825 world there was an eternity or infinite age. broad. The two most magnificent build-From the creation to the end of the world ings are called el Aksa and el Sahara. The and day of judgment, are several tempo-And it is remarkable that this word is in the ral ages or dispensations of religion; after sides of 61 feet each, and is 159 feet in dijudgment there is to be another infinite or ameter. It is surmounted by a superb cuendless age. But since death divides the pola, clevated 93 feet. It is built over the whole existence of man in two very different states and ages, a temporal and an eter-tend to show the print of their prophet's word as strictly and appropriately signifies nal; and since his temporal age is connectpresent age, is a scriptural expression for the present life and world; the age to come for the eternal world, in which man has an endless age. This view of the ages, temporal and eternal, will make the Scripture ent; any other view will make it unaccountably perplexed, and utterly irreconcilable." p. 25, 26.

From Schlegel's Lectures.

THE GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. The spirit of the middle ages has no where so powerfully expressed itself as in those monuments of architecture whose origin, after all, is unknown to us. I speak of that style of Christian architecture which is characterized by its lofty vaults and arches; its pillars, which have the appearance of being formed out of bundles of reeds; its profusion of ornament; its flowers and leaves-and which is in all these respects essentially distinguished from that elder Christian architecture, whose first and best model is to be found in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople. That it was not invented by the Goths, is now admitted on all hands; for the nation of the Goths had passed away long before any existing specimens of it were formed; and we know that it was not an art which took centuries to perfect it. It leapt at once to perfection, and its oldest monuments are the best. Neither is it in any respect Moorish, or if it be so, in a very inconsiderable degree; for we have many true old Moorish buildings, both in Cicily and in Spain, and these are all marked by a character quite peculiar to themselves. And with regard to the specimens of Gothic architecture which are to be found in the East, these are all, beyond any doubt, of European origin, and exist only in cities and churches which formerly belonged to the Knights of the Temple and of St. John. The most flourishing period of this architecture was in the 12th, the great cathedral of Milan. But it was by no means confined to Germany and the German Netherlands; it flourished, on the contrary, with equal success in England, and in the northern parts of France. Who was the first inventor of it is entirely unknown; I doubt indeed very much whether it was ever brought to its perfection by any one great architect; for in that case it is difficult to believe that his name could have been utterly forgotten. I am rather of their opinion, who conceive that this system of architecture was perfected and diffused over all Europe by a small society of artists who were very closely connected with each other. But whoever might be the builders, this much is certain, that they were not mere heapers together of stones, but had all thoughts which they meant to embody in their labours. Let a building be ever so beautiful, if it be destitute of meaning, it cannot belong to the fine arts. The proper display of purpose, the immediate expression of feeling, is indeed denied to this oldest and most sublime of all the arts; it must excite the feelings through the medium of thought, but perhaps the feelings which it does excite are on that account only so much the more powerful. All architecture is symbolical, but none so much so as the Christian architecture of the middle age. The first and the greatest of its objects is to express the elevation of holy thoughts, the loftiness of meditation set free from earth, and proceeding unfettered to the heavens. It is this which stamps itself at once on the spirit of the beholder, however little he may himself be capable of analyzing his feelings, when he gazes on these far stretching columns and airy domes. But this is not all; every part of the structure is as symbolical as the whole, and of this we can perceive many traces in all the writings of the times. The altar is directed towards the rising of the sun, and the three great entrances are meant to express the conflux of worshippers from all the regions of the earth. Three towers express the Christian mystery of the triune Godhead. The choir rises like a temple within a temple with redoubled loftiness. The shape of the cross is in common with the Christian churches even of the earlier times. The round arch was adopted in the earlier Christian archiessential part of all the ornament of this architecture; even the shape of the windows, doors, and towers, may be traced to it, as well as all the accompanying decoration of flowers and leaves. When we view

the whole structure, from the crypt to the

the freedom, the solemn glories of eternity.

and the ground is sometimes covered with snow. It is 37 miles east of the Mediterranean, and twenty-three west of the river Jordon. Its latitude is nearly the same with

time, that is, till the day of judgment; the know its meaning in a particular place?" stone. (Dr. Richardson says they are comwithin the city. Many travellers, however,

> latter is an octagonal temple, having eight rock Sahara, where the Mahometants prefoot, protected by a cage of guilt wire. They are taught to believe that this rock is surrounded by a guard of 70,000 angels. Near the rock, in the pavement, is a piece of green marble, fastened down by four or five gilt nails, which, they affirm, is the gate of paradise. They relate that the devil once removed some of the nails in attempting to pass, but was overheard, and beaten back for ever. In this temple there is a Koran four feet long, and two and a half broad. Every night, 180 lamps are lighted up here, and 175 in the mosque Aksa. No Christian is permitted to set his feet within the walls of Moriah on pain of death.

> When Jerusalem was under the dominion of the Christians in the 82th century, the Mosque of Omar was converted into a church, but after the city was retaken by the Saracens, the mosque was consecrated to God and Mahomet, and the golden cross, which glittered on its dome, was cast down and dragged through the streets.

Jerusalem has experienced a great variety of changes, since the time of Christ. It was destroyed by the Romans, A. D. 70-no. fewer than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished, and a final period was put to their national existence. In the year 118, the Emperor Adrian, being incensed by the turbulent spirit of the Jews, made a complete devastation of the city, and sowed it with salt. He rebuilt it in the year 134, established a Roman colony in it, and dedicated a temple to Jupiter. The Jews destroyed the new city, which was called Ælia Capitolina, but Adrian once more restored it, and forbid the Jews from entering the city, or looking at it, on pain of death. In the year 326, Helena, the mother of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, discovered, as is pretended, the true Cross, in a cave on Mount Calvary and ordered a magnificent church to be Quincy Adams', where he hopes, by erected on the spot, called the Church of tention, to merit a continuance of h the Holy Sepulchre. Jerusalem, under the custom; and all those pleased to fin protection of Constantine, became a splendid Christian city, and pilgrimages soon rose into vogue, and have continued to the present day. In 362, the Emperor Julian who hated the Christians and favoured the Jews, fiery eruptions from the earth. In 614, the Persians took Jerusalem, and almost destroyed the Holy Sepulchre and the Churches of Constantine and Helena, and carried the true Cross, so called, to Persia: -90,000 Christians were massacred by the Jews and Arabs attached to the Persian armies. In 628, the Emperor Heraclius recaptured the City and restored the Cross. In 637, Jerusalem was taken by Omar, the Saracen, the third in succession from Mahomet. It was retained by the Saracens until 1076, when it was conquered by the Seljukian Turks, who were expelled by the Caliph of Egypt in 1096. In 1099 the European Christians, denominated Crusaders, captured Jerusalem, and put 70,000 Mahometans to the sword. It continued under the dominion of the western Christians until 1187, when it was taken by the famous Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, who treated the conquered with great humanity. It afterwards fell into the power of the Mamalukes of Egypt, who were dispossessed by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. The Turks have now had possession of the city for upwards of three hundred years.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

O accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Carey station, in Michigan Territory; to the Valley Towns mission, in the Cherokee Nation; to the Withington Station, in the Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention; -and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.-In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S Meehan, the publisher.

TO THE HUMANE.

NFORMATION is requested by the subscriber, respecting a coloured female, named Juny Drat, who was clandestinely taken from Frederick county, Virginia, about ten years ago, and who, it is believed, is held in illegal bondage. Circumstances lead to a suspicion that she was taken to the State of Tenlessee. If living, it is supposed she is about twenty or twenty two years of age. Any person who shall give information to the subscriber, either by letter or otherwise, that may lead to a knowledge of this unfortunate fechoir, it is impossible to resist the idea of male's condition, will render a service to the earthly death leading only to the fulness, cause of humanity.

Letters on the subject should be addressed to the subscriber, near Orlean, Fauquier coun

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

JERUSALEN.

It is hoped that Printers in, Tennessee and in the adjoining States, will be induced to publish the above, for the purpose of aiding in the orders left at the Commission Roof a barren mountain, and from its elevated likent.

Table Beer.

To the substruct, ten declivity and Table Beer.

To the convenience of the bearing of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessings of Mauro, will be duly attended to the blessing t

BENJAMIN DAWSON.

To Magistrates, Constables, Sc. A GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for suc on researable terms at this office. SPENCER H. CONP.

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This work will be comprised in twen ectavo, of about 500 pages each, a valuable maps; the whole printed a paper, and executed in the best style price will be, in boards, \$2 per volume in sheep, \$2 50-in calf, \$2 75. Those who obtain six subscription

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n July, 1824.

T. Subscriptions for the above west received by the publisher of the Star on the subject, post paid, may be add John S. Meehan, Washington City, D. Spencer H. Cone, New-York.

Feb. 28.-

CHRISTOPHER CUMM TAILOR,

PESPECTFULLY informs his fine the citizens generally, that he has ed from Pennsylvania Avenue, to his n on F street, directly opposite the H Quincy Adams', where he hopes, by with their commands may rely on har work made in the first style, and on reterms. Ladies' habits, Children's des neatly executed.

Families wishing cloths sponged a All clothes, conducted as usual. March 27-3t.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICO

Dr. Mellen's Cough Dr.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids stand unrivalled in its merits, for Co tions; and we boldly venture to asser, medicine has ever gained so much cree short a time, as this composition; so case occurs, but may be removed by the use of it, many having lately used it is consumptions with the most surprisings who were given up by the most skill sicians. Many certificates of its effect company each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for time past, been troubled with a violent and has been in very delicate health, a having tried many different things getting relief, I bought for her a bottle Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of in a very short time, she found greated her cough has entirely left her, and she gained her strength. JOHN W. JEND Hudson, 12th Mo 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MON Recorder of the City of It To the afflicted, whom this may of Rosannah Barton, do certify, that is violent cold in the latter part of the which created a violent cough and different breathing, which was very distressing to and by taking a few doses of the saids was entirely cured of my cough, and my side.

Wife of Mr. Josephil Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

ROSANNAH BARTO

This is to certify, that, in June 1818, seized with a distressing cough, pair side, great weakness in the lungs, and tinued until July, 1819, which confined the house and sometimes to my bed tried every thing as I thought; but all was at last induced to make trial of It len's Cough Drops, which gave me im-relief, increasing my strength, and restor former sleep. I can with the greater dence recommend them to all that are with those complaints, as a very valuable cine. NANCY BOU

Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27,1

For sale by C. F. Wilstach, F such he Branch Bank; by John Duckworth avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington andria; and O. M. Linthicum, Georges Oct. 25-

Washington Brewery THOMAS & CLEMENT T. CO. TAVERNS, Boarding Houses, and P. Families, supplied with genuine sand Table Beer.

W For the convenience of their orders left at the Commission Rooms Dec. 13 .-

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